

MR. PRESIDENT: WHY NOT GIVE THE COAL MINERS THEIR TWO DOLLARS A DAY INCREASE AND A YEAR'S CONTRACT?



MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

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SALINAS, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1943



WHOLE NUMBER 1180

ALIOTO SEEKS CITY COUNCIL POSITION

Fishermen's Union Chief At Monterey in Contest

Vito B. Alioto, business agent for the AFL Seine & Line Fishermen's Union of Monterey, is a candidate for city council in the elections next Monday at Monterey, he and four others seeking two vacant posts.

Alioto is well-known to Organized Labor in the area, having been business agent of the fishermen for five years and active before that time. He has done valiant service for the fishermen and has been a good leader.

In his statement on his candidacy, Alioto says:

"I have lived in this community with the exception of five years since 1916. I was raised in this community and received my education in the Monterey schools.

"Practically all my life I have been connected with the fishing industry, first as a fisherman and since 1933 as business agent of the Seine and Line Fishermen's Union of Monterey, a labor organization. I have been elected to that post.



VITO B. ALIOTO

annually for the past five years by the members of our union, who up to the outbreak of the war numbered approximately 1200.

"Being business agent of a labor organization most naturally has given me an opportunity to come into contact with people of all walks of life, professionals, business, laborers, and tourists. I have had various problems that have arisen from time to time which not only meant the welfare of the people I represent, but the community as a whole. I have been called upon to make decisions which demanded a keen and precise conclusion, and my being elected to my job continuously and having the record of being fair in all of our business negotiations, proves that I have been capable of handling my job.

"Having lived in Monterey since childhood, I am familiar with the desires, general welfare, and problems of our city, as well as all of our citizens. I am positive that everyone living here realizes that the progress of our citizens is mutually dependent upon the success, comfort, and prosperity of all of our residents, all of our industries, businesses and all of our welfare agencies.

POST-WAR PROBLEM

"We, who are not on duty with the armed forces have a dual responsibility to perform during the present emergency and, after, by assuming a responsible interest in our community affairs by serving in the proper administration of our city government, to promote harmony and responsibility in industry so that maximum efficiency in our war effort will be obtained and to capitalize to the utmost our national slogan, of good neighbor policy, by understanding and cooperating with each other regard-

Salinas Council Names Bond Group

A special committee to study sale of war bonds and possibly to promote another campaign such as the "Buy a Bomber" drive here last year, was named by the labor council last week.

On the committee are Mrs. Dorothy McAnaney, Amos Schofield and Secretary W. G. Kenyon.

Building Trades Moves Monterey Headquarters

Monterey County Building & Construction Trades Council has moved its headquarters from the old Carpenters' Hall in New Monterey to the State Theatre Building, 41½ Alvarado St., in the heart of downtown Monterey.

All affiliated crafts of the Building Trades Council which have met in the old hall have changed meeting place to the new location. The old hall will be remodeled into living quarters.

The move was negotiated by Dale Ward, B. T. C. business manager, and Carpenters Union 1323.

The new hall is a spacious, modern, well lighted and ventilated room with seating for some 300 persons and with ample office and

LOCAL 483 SPEAKS

(Bartenders, Hotel & Restaurant Employees No. 483)

DID YOU KNOW?

That our union's contract is being signed by houses and will soon be sent to the War Labor Board for approval?

The new contracts call for raises as follows: Bartenders \$1.00 per day; Cooks, \$1.00; Waitresses, 50 cents; Dish Washers, 75 cents, and Miscellaneous Workers, 75 cents.

That Sec. Pearl was proffered the spaghetti dinner she was waiting for, but was unable to be present? (Now she's waiting for another invite.)

That Ex-B.A. Mac is bartending two days a week?

That Al Potthast, former secretary, no longer is managing The Keg, but is at the Brown Derby? Jimmie Brown is running The Keg now.

That we are having many withdrawals of members now—people going into more essential work, to Alaska, etc.?

WHAT THE UNIONS REPORT

Salinas, California.

Laborers — All working, plans calling for new jobs here being watched closely; construction here includes WAAC headquarters and dehydration plant.

Carpenters — Regular routine meeting, two initiations, seven clearances, all busy, men needed, bought 11th \$100 bond.

Culinary Alliance—Regular routine meeting, good attendance, 16 initiations in April, some departures via traveling cards but membership rising.

Barbers, Ladies Auxiliary to Carpenters, Electricians—No meetings.

Big Job Due For Salinas, Unions Report

A number of large jobs, headed by the current-being-constructed dehydration plant and a proposed housing project for WAACs, will keep Salinas building tradesmen busy for coming months, report union officials.

The WAAC base will be near the airport, with quarters for 150 of the service women at first, more buildings later, it was stated.

The dehydration plant is under construction and a lettuce leaf drying plant for a cattle feed will be started shortly, it was reported.

Another big project for Salinas soon will be a \$200,000 program for building trucks for the army and sugar beet loading machines for the Spreckels plant, due to go to the Gaudin Motors, according to reports.

Low Initiation Fee Boosts Union Membership Roll

Reduced initiation fees, which will continue another 30 days, have boosted the membership of Salinas Culinary Alliance 467, reports Helen Norman, business agent.

Sixteen new members were initiated during April and more already are coming in as members this month, she said.

The new fees are: \$3.50 for waitresses and dishwashers (formerly \$7.50 and \$10.00), and \$5.00 for cooks (formerly \$15).

BUTCHERS 506 SEND APRIL NEWS LETTER TO SOLDIERS

Following is the April issue of the monthly news letter sent from Butchers Union 506 of San Jose area members serving in the armed forces. The letter is published here that all local butchers may receive the greetings from those serving:

San Jose, Calif.

April 20, 1943.

Greetings:

Another month has rolled by,

and we are deep in the rationing of meat. We have been rationed for several weeks now and it isn't as bad as we expected—16 points per person per week for meat, cheese, butter and oil. Of course,

the people are a little shy about

spending these points, but one pound of butter is 8 points and steaks are 8 points per pound also.

What is really happening is the expensive cuts are going begging.

When a butcher sees his higher-priced cuts spoiling, he requests

the Rationing Board to allow him to reduce the point value so that the meat won't spoil. I am sure

when this system really gets going

that we will have more meat than we had in the past.

A new jobbinghouse has opened

in Mt. View known as the Quick

Freeze Co. They are boning and

packing for the Government. By

May 15 they will be working a

full crew.

The District Council of Butchers of Local 506 met last Sunday in San Jose. A lot of business was transacted including another assessment to carry on the dues for you boys. Our membership has fallen off quite a bit as the boys are leaving for Defense work. However, we showed a gain of over \$300.00 for the quarter. Women are coming back into the markets again as our men are leaving.

A peppy letter was received from Leo Haverley of Monterey, who is located in Alaska. He tells us of an argument he had with some of his buddies regarding Unions. He said Kasper should have heard him. He showed them our letters and also told them about the bonds we are buying. Then he closed by saying,

"Today I did a little writing for

all of you in a calling card to our

little friends. I wrote the Local

number, your name, Kasper

Bauer's, and the gang from Western

Meat, and when they get it, I

just know they will receive it with a bang." We sure hope so.

Thanks to the following boys for

their letters: Sgt. Phil Valdez,

Radio Operator Nance Cirone, Cpl.

Jerry Fox, Pvt. Lester Nunes, Sgt.

Tony Sparacino, Sgt. Fred Siems,

Cpl. Joe Benevento, who was in

to see us while on his furlough,

E. M. 3/C Bill Seibel.

Brother Deal of Palo Alto sends

greetings "from the snow covered

plains of Wyoming, 6,660 feet

above sea level." He enjoys the

Army life and feels sorry for the

boys left behind. Well, we do get

a little meat to eat and a little

meat to eat; so maybe you should

be sorry for us.

Rene Bourdet has changed his

address. He is a cook on a destroy-

er and has been across once and

will soon make another trip across.

When this mess is over, we will

let you boys cook us a feed at our

first get together.

We attended the funeral of

Brother Downing, one of our old

time members from Saratoga. He

has been ill for some time, and it

is better as it is, because he suf-

fers considerably.

We heard from Joe Rositano,

who is located in Alaska. His ad-

dress is: Sgt. Joseph S. Rositano,

42nd Station Hospital, A.P.O. 939,

care Postmaster, Seattle, Wash.

Some of you fellows with time on

your hands write to Joe.

Congratulations also to Mr. and

Mrs. Francis (Red) Bildeaux,

who were married Feb. 27, 1943.

Mrs. Bildeaux will have her hands

full taming that redhead. We are

very happy to hear of your mar-

riage, Red, and of your good luck

and then some.

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Nothing much doing along the

Row these days.

The executive board met last

Monday for a busy session.

** * *

Neva Davis Sundstrom, former

secretary of the union, visited

Monterey last week. She's living

at Oakland but came here on real

estate matters. She visited the of-

fice where she was heartily wel-

comed.

** * *

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Row these days.

The executive board met last

Monday for a busy session.

** * *

Tex Skinner, S. U. P. secretary,

was here this week on important

business.

** * *

See you next week, if Morg King

will remember to send the refill

for the can

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CASE OF THE COAL MINERS
BEFORE FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT

(Continued from Page 1)

More power to you, Mr. President, in your efforts to stabilize prices. It is the sure way to get rid of strikes for the duration. Had prices been definitely frozen the same day war was declared, there would be no two dollar demand from the miners today. Let us not forget that. Our failure to act then is the real reason for the miners being restive today. Our loud-talking national law-makers are wholly to blame for that failure and you doubtless remember how tough those same fellows made it for you to get done what has thus far been accomplished on price ceilings. But let us not blame the miners for the failure of our lawmakers in Washington to do their plain duty.

It is argued in many quarters that the miners should have submitted their case to the War Labor Board and abided by the results. After the deal the workers who build the Flying Fortresses at Seattle got at the hands of this War Labor Board one can hardly blame the miners for not wanting to submit their case to them. If the so-called steel formula is to be the maximum advance that can be hoped for regardless of how much prices have jumped beyond that, then who can blame the miners for not wanting such a board to decide their fate? The workers in the Seattle factory, where our Flying Fortresses are made, hoped for a fair deal, that they did not get from the War Labor Board. There was no good reason why they should not have been granted what they asked for, which was a wage equal to that received by other shipyard workers on the Pacific Coast, but the War Labor Board did not grant it. Less than half was granted by this board. That did not sit good out have on the Pacific Coast, in labor circles.

Now, since we have taken over all the mines, and you are in a position to talk turkey directly to the miners it should be possible for you to work out something with the miners, that will be acceptable to them. Their wishes certainly should not be ignored in order to ram something down their throats that may be 100 per cent acceptable to the mine owners, but not acceptable at all to the miners.

After all, we need the services of miners in order to keep the output of coal coming right along. They are the ones, above all others to be satisfied, and if you neglect to work out something that is acceptable to them you might find yourself in the unpleasant predicament of having very few miners to get coal with after the fifteen-day truce ends. We would all suffer for that. We sincerely hope you will never permit such an eventuality to grow out of the present mine situation.

Some people say it would be treason for the miners not to continue working when our country is at war. Some say they have no right to quit work at such a time. Some say all strikes must now be abolished by law and others gleefully announce the day of conscript labor for which they have been clamoring for years is now here.

This brings us face to face with the darkest part of this whole picture, which is: What may happen if no settlement is reached during these fifteen truce days?

It is not a question of what ought to happen or what this, that or the other wise-ace may think will happen if, for instance you should take a firm stand for what the mineowners and their allies of low-wage paying employers may like to have you do. They would doubtless like to see you grant nothing and simply order the miners to go to work at their old wages.

Such an ultimatum to the miners at the present time would very likely precipitate a walkout of the coal miners, despite all the anti-strike laws, conscript labor laws or any other laws Congress might pass.

You might force a coal miner to go down in the mines at the point of a gun but if he folded his arms and refused to mine coal, how would you make him do it?

The other way is the strikebreaking way of getting people who are willing to work as strikebreakers.

It would ill become you, Mr. President, to be wasting valuable time rounding up scabs to break such a strike of coal miners. It certainly would not help our war effort and that should be the main consideration.

You have had such a swell record for fair dealing with organized labor ever since you became President that it would be a tragedy for you to get off on the wrong foot in this miner's dispute, simply because a lot of anti-labor fanatics are so infernally anxious to have you do it.

The best interests of the country demand that this miner's situation be so handled that no strike mars our industrial horizon at the present time.

Remember, Mr. President, that if you grant the coal miners everything they are asking they will still be getting lower wages than most of the rest of us are enjoying right now. Is not this a good and valid reason for hearing the still voice that calls for justice, too long deferred, in the case of our hard working coal miners?

VICTORY THROUGH UNIONISM

CHAPTER VII
Labor "Rewards
Its Friends
And Punishes Its
Enemies"

Ten national unions were formed in 1864 and 1865; twenty-six from 1862 to 1872. They included plasterers, leather workers, carpenters, cigar makers, coach makers, painters, tailors, bricklayers, masons, telegraphers, mechanics, etc. Early in the Civil War, unskilled immigrant workers brought into the country to fill the need for labor, had been accepted into the unions; however — largely because of the language handicap — it took some time to make them good members and leaders.

The first nation-wide meeting of unions took place on August 20, 1866, at Baltimore, Maryland. Seventy-seven delegates from fifty trade unions and thirteen trades assemblies organized the National Labor Union which passed resolutions in favor of organization of unskilled workers, independent political action by unions, distribution of land, improved working conditions for women, and the eight-hour day. This helped lay the foundation for modern unionism. However, the National Labor Union did not last long — only until 1872 — nor did it accomplish much, as it made two major mistakes in failing to create a permanent organization, and in underestimating the strike as a weapon able to win objectives. But the lesson of strength through solidarity was learned.

Some of the Baltimore Convention delegates came from eight-hour leagues. The ten-hour day was then prevailing for craftsmen, a much longer one for unskilled workers. The National Labor Union agitated for state legislation, and secured eight-hour laws in half a dozen states in 1867. In 1868 Congress passed an eight-hour law for laborers, workers and mechanics. These laws were so evasively worded as to permit violation. "They were frauds on the laboring class." The National Labor Union then resolved on strikes. There were strikes in 1868 of the Pennsylvania miners and New York bricklayers. Three hundred thousand workers were out for three months in New York, and won the eight-hour day for building trades workers. However, the depression of 1873 wiped out their gains.

Only much later did the eight-hour day really become law in the United States.

CHAPTER VI
National Labor
Organization
Becomes
A Grown-Up
American
Citizen

Before the Civil War, America was a nation of farmers, and its industry was "small business." After the Civil War, it became a nation of cities, and of a large scale industry that was to give birth to monopoly.

We pushed Westward. In 1860 California quadrupled its 1850 population. Railroads reached the West Coast three thousand miles from the growing industries of the East. The market expanded, appeared limitless.

Great inventions, such as the telegraph, the reaper, the shoe and sewing machines were patented. The great oil industry (started in 1859) made Cleveland an oil refining center. Opening of Lake Superior iron and copper mines created North Eastern Ohio iron industries with Pittsburgh and Youngstown as their cities. Railroads, grains and wheat had Chicago. These new industries, built on new fast machinery requiring little skill, created a partially trained worker without stake in a special craft, interested primarily in working for a day wage; this was especially so for shoemakers, iron and steel workers, machinists, molders, coopers and cigar makers. The former skilled craftsmen, unable to compete, were losing their independence and forming a new small group of skilled wage workers.

During these prosperous years there was a shortage of labor and workers could demand higher wages. But the American manufacturers, just as they had done in former times, to keep wages down and profits up, built a labor reserve through inducing immigration of European labor. From 1871 to 1880, 2,812,191 immigrants entered the United States; from 1881 to 1890, 5,246,613; from 1891 to 1900, 3,844,420; from 1901 to 1910, 8,795,386.

However, every eight to ten years there were terrible "panics" and depressions, and though we somehow pulled through by moving West to pioneer when no jobs were available in the East, there was great unrest among workers at such times because of unemployment and misery.

The immigrants were played off against the American born. Since the "foreigners" thus appeared responsible for the lower wage scale,

Sherman Act to sue the union for damages. This Act, supposedly passed to prevent formation of trusts and monopolies, declared illegal any "conspiracy in restraint of trade." The Hatters of Danbury, Conn., were found guilty of "conspiracy" in 1910 by the United States Supreme Court; the union members were condemned to pay two-hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars in damages; many of the workers lost their homes and other personal possessions.

The stormy public protest, of which the American Federation of Labor was a part, succeeded in forcing the passage of the Clayton Act in 1914. Labor organizations were declared not to be "illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade..."

Another battle starting in the shop and ending up in Congress was forced upon the Federation by the combined attack of employers and the courts issuing "injunctions" against unions on strike. In 1910, New York City cloakmakers were on strike for a closed shop; the fourteen to sixteen-hour day prevailed during the busy season. A judge issued the usual "injunction" to stop peaceful picketing. This was making the strike illegal. The strikers disregarded it, and eight-five pickets were arrested. This right-honored "government by injunction" threatened the very existence of the labor movement, and the American Federation of Labor, "pure and simple" trade unionism—and for the skilled workers only—was the restricted goal; "the primary essential" wrote Gompers, "has been the protection of the wage worker now; to increase his wages; to cut hours off the long work day . . . and to improve the safety and the sanitary conditions of the work-shop; to free him from the tyrannies . . . which make his existence a slavery. Those . . . were and are the primary objects of trade unionism." However limited in vision, however insufficient in practice, this policy of organization on the job greatly strengthened the movement because these are matters of great concern to workers. The American Federation of Labor grew from 276,000 members in 1898 to 2,457,000 in 1917.

The demand for "eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will" was the main demand. The Federation took part in making the anniversary of the eight-hour strike of May first 1886 an international labor day (May Day); its unions led many strikes for shorter hours. The United Mine Workers strike of 1897 won the eight-hour day with wage increases, and union recognition in soft coal. The granite cutters won the eight-hour day in 1900. The bitter five months' strike of the United Mine Workers in 1902 won only the nine-hour day in hard coal, but from the previous ten-hour day, six-day week. In most of the large cities, the Typographical Union won the eight-hour day by 1907. Similar victories were chalked up later by printers, metal workers, railway trainmen (independent), clothing workers, etc., and unions of Industrial Workers of the World. As a result of these actions, hours worked fell off a great deal from year to year. In manufacturing industries, they declined from 10 in 1890 to 9.8 in 1900, to 9.4 in 1910, and to 8.5 in 1920. The shorter-hours struggle was typical of the Federation's "pure and simple" unionism in practice.

All during this period, there was a constant struggle within the Federation around the organization of unskilled workers, since Gompers and others of the conservative groups were strongly craft-minded. The "International" unions (so-named because there were locals in Canada) were built around particular crafts; but the forward march of mass production in American industry watered down the highly trained skills and made the man on the production line more and more conscious—as the Knights had been—that he was a worker first and only next a craftsman. Then, the building trades brought to light other weaknesses of craft organization—for instances, of the one hand, carpenters and plasterers could have different contracts with the company so that if one union had a dispute with the contractors, the other would have either to stay on the job or to break its agreement; on the other hand, different craft unions often disagreed as to which workers each was allowed to organize. The brewery workers and the teamsters had fought each other since 1909 over the brewery truck drivers; similarly the sheet metal workers and the carpenters over metal trim and door workers. Gompers and the other conservatives were continually fighting the progressive miners, brewery workers, longshoremen, hod-carriers, etc.

The battle was serious: were unorganized workers to be brought into the American Federation of Labor at all? In the years before the first World War the Federation was forced to a greater degree of industrial unionism; first, industrial unions such as the United Mine Workers, the Brewery and later the half-industrial International Ladies Garment Workers had to be allowed in its ranks; then numerous "craft" unions taking in many related workers, became themselves more industrial in their set-up. For example, the hod-carriers organized common labor; teamsters organized chauffeurs and stablemen; carpenters organized woodworkers in factories. However, as the Federation's concern was with job control for the skilled worker, many thousands organized outside the A. F. of L. Almost one-fourth of all organized wage-earners in 1914 did not belong.

The powerful Industrial Western Federation of Miners in 1906 expanded into the Industrial Workers of the World with considerable strength among the lumber workers, metal miners, migrant farm workers of the West Coast, and textile workers of Massachusetts. Gompers fought it to its end just before the first World War.

The United Hatters Union tried to make its strike against the firm of Loewe and Co. more effective by persuading the public to "boycott" Loewe's has, and succeeded so well that by the next year the company claimed it had lost eighty-eight thousand dollars. With the aid of the Anti-Boycott Association, the company used the

bread travels, I find little sentiment among the working people in favor of this terrible war," J. P. White, President of the United Mine Workers, wrote to Gompers.

The war created a business boom, but the workers' REAL WAGES fell, as the uncontrolled spiraling prices went up higher and faster than the rise in wages which labor was able to secure.

However, the effectiveness of the anti-labor "open shop" drive was lessened because government gave business a tremendous profit on governmental orders, and because the labor shortage gave labor more bargaining strength. The three million union membership of 1917 grew to five million in 1920; the A. F. of L. passed from two million to four million. The government had to give representation to labor in the National War Labor Board. The Board declared:

"The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively, through chosen representatives, is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged, or interfered with by the employers in any manner whatsoever."

Though this declaration lacked the strength of a law passed by Congress, it was a step forward, a government recognition that the organized labor movement had come to stay.

Thus gains were made by labor, but only through its action on the political and industrial battlefield in furtherance of the working man's interests. The anti-labor forces were still very strong and active. Even during the war there were employers who used the War Labor Board to form and take unions under their own control: "company unions." Employers were preparing the great new trap of the "American Plan."

Wages and the cost of living were at their highest points in 1919. Between 1913 and 1919 wages had gone up 55%; cost of living 104%. As usual, prices won the race. Having "saved the world for democracy," workers began to ask for something for themselves.

The A. F. of L. at its convention in June, 1919, adopted a "Reconstruction Program" for building national life on a peace basis. This program asked for the right to organize, an American standard of living, equal pay for women, abolition of child labor, government ownership of utilities, and government ownership of the telephone and telegraph, as early as 1906.

All during this period, there was a constant struggle within the Federation around the organization of unskilled workers, since Gompers and others of the conservative groups were strongly craft-minded. The "International" unions (so-named because there were locals in Canada) were built around particular crafts; but the forward march of mass production in American industry watered down the highly trained skills and made the man on the production line more and more conscious—as the Knights had been—that he was a worker first and only next a craftsman. Then, the building trades brought to light other weaknesses of craft organization—for instances, of the one hand, carpenters and plasterers could have different contracts with the company so that if one union had a dispute with the contractors, the other would have either to stay on the job or to break its agreement; on the other hand, different craft unions often disagreed as to which workers each was allowed to organize. The brewery workers and the teamsters had fought each other since 1909 over the brewery truck drivers; similarly the sheet metal workers and the carpenters over metal trim and door workers. Gompers and the other conservatives were continually fighting the progressive miners, brewery workers, longshoremen, hod-carriers, etc.

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When a man has a birthday, he takes a day off. When a woman has one, she takes a year off.

(To Be Continued)

Colorado Labor
Girds Loins to
Beat Slave Act

Denver, Colorado.

The State Federation of Labor has voted to raise an initial fund of \$25,000 to fight the so-called labor peace bill which becomes law July 1.

Plans for a last-ditch fight against the bill were formulated at a special convention, convened months ahead of schedule. Within a few minutes after adoption of the resolution calling for a \$25,000 fund, more than \$4,000 was contributed by local unions.

The measure, which closely follows the pattern set by the Christians, prohibits workers from picketing, secondary boycotts and sitdown strikes; compels unions to incorporate and outlaws the checkoff.

Flash!

There was a young chap named McComb, who was cleaning his pants in his home. He used gasoline.

That's the last that was seen of McComb or his pants or his home.

DEMAND THE LABEL

VAPOR
CLEANERS

Cleaning—Pressing
Dyeing—Alterations

New Cable for U. S. Army Transmits Seven Messages At One Time

A field cable over which 7 telephone messages can be transmitted simultaneously and secretly is being manufactured for the Army by the Western Electric Co. The cable, about the size of a lead pencil, is made in quarter-mile lengths, and these can be snipped together as fast as the cable can be laid from a moving truck.

YOUTH IS SUCH A WONDERFUL THING, IT'S A SHAME TO WASTE IT ON THE YOUNG.—G. B. SHAW.

In Union Circles

MONTEREY

WE HELP THE CARPENTERS

(Ladies Auxiliary 373)

Monterey, California. Don't forget the new Building Trades Council offices—at 411½ Alvarado St., above the State Theatre. You enter the theatre exit at the left of the main entrance, go up three flights, and there's a swell new hall.

BE SURE TO VOTE MONDAY—and vote for Vito B. Alioto for city council.

Lou Martin and Morg King of the Fish Cannery Workers were in Salinas on business last week.

Here's Soldier Who Makes Poetry of War

An English soldier cabled his mother from Tunis last week: "Dear Mum, lots of fun, got a Hun, your loving son."

DEMAND THE LABEL

CAHOON TRANSFER AND STORAGE

AGENTS FOR BEKINS VAN LINES STATEWIDE MOVING SERVICE 140 CALIFORNIA PHONE SALINAS 5505 LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE

OUT OF HIGH RENT DISTRICT!

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—Successors to Genser Furniture Co.—
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BAKERS 24—Meets every third Saturday of month at 7:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec., Louie Grasso, 18 Villa St., Salinas; Pres., Ed Holstein; Bus. Agt., L. C. Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS 827—Meets every third Monday of month at 8:00 p.m., at 227 Monterey Ave.; Pres., Nate Freeman; Sec., W. G. Kenyon.

CARPENTERS UNION LOCAL No. 545: Meets first and third Monday of month, 2:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro Street; W. E. Biggerstaff, Sec., 425 N. Main St., Phone 6293; Eddie Rose, Pres., Carl Hess, Bus. Agt.

BUTCHERS UNION 506 (Salinas Branch)—President, V. L. Poe; Financial Secretary, A. Peterson; Recording Secretary, Don Halverson (East Moorhead, San Jose, Executive Secretary, Phone Col. 2132).

CARPENTERS 925—Meets every Monday night at 7:30, Carpenters Hall, North Main St. Pres., Guy Paulson; Vice Pres., Amos Schofield; Sec., H. L. Taft, 243 Clay St., Phone 4246; Treas., R. L. Thurman, 5 Port Ave.; Rec. Sec., Roy Hossack, 1244 Del Monte Ave.; Bus. Agt., George R. Harter, 1060 E. Market St., Phone 5335. Office, 422 No. Main St., Phone 5721.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Business meetings second Wednesday each month at Carpenters Hall; social meetings, fourth Wednesdays; Pres., Mrs. Marie Brayton; Sec., Mrs. Blanche Van Emmon; Treas., Mrs. Helen Keiser.

CULINARY WORKERS ALLIANCE 467—Meets second and fourth Thursday, 2:30 p.m., at Labor Temple, Pres., Jessie King; Bus. Mgr., Helen Norman, office at Labor Temple; Office Sec., Bertha Boles.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local Union 243—Meets the first Friday in each Month at the Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. at 8:00 p.m., C. B. Phillips, Business Manager, Phone 3361, 25 Harvest St. L. E. Tole Pres.

FIVE COUNTIES LABOR LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE—Meets first Sunday each month at place announced, Pres., F. J. Carlisle; Vice-Pres., Wayne Edwards; Rec. Sec., Sibyl Schneller; Sec.-Treas., Roy Hossack, Route 2, Box 144, Salinas, Phone Salinas 5460.

HOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272—Meets second and fourth Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at Forrester's Hall, 373 Main street; R. Fenchel, Pres., 17 Railroad Ave.; J. F. Mattos, Sec., 523 Archer St.; J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agt., office at rear of Labor Temple; Donna Spicer, Office Secretary.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hillby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas., Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, Phone 9223.

LINOCEUM, CARPET AND SOFT TILE WORKERS UNION, of Painters Union 1104—Meets at Labor Temple, first and third Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.; Harry Nash, Chairman.

MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION: Meets every Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; W. G. Kenyon, Sec.-Treas., 137 Clay St.; D. D. McAnaney, Pres.

OPERATING ENGINEERS NO. 165—Meets first Thursday at Labor Temple, 462-A Main Street, Harry Vosburgh, secretary. 240 E. Luis Street, Salinas.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION NO. 763: Meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m., at Rodeo Cafe; Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; Pres., Ident, Don Frick.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1104: Meets first and third Friday of month at 7:30 p.m. in Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Pres., C. W. Rickman; Rec. and Fin. Sec., D. H. Hartman, 1333 First Ave., Salinas; office at Labor Temple. Phone Salinas 8783.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' UNION LOCAL 503: Meets second Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. at 30 Town St., Salinas; E. L. Sieber, Sec., Phone 2944R, P. O. Box 25; Lester Pierce, Pres., Salinas.

PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 328 OF WATSONVILLE AND SALINAS—Meets last Tuesday of each month, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. President, Roland W. Scheffler, Toro and Miami Sts., Salinas; Sec., Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.

SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 304—President, John Alspach, Pacific Grove, Phone 7825; Business Agent, A. N. Endell, 54 Villa St., Salinas, Phone 7355.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES—Meets on call at Labor Temple; H. E. Lyons, pres., 15 West St.; H. V. Rook, 1413 W. Street, secretary.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS UNION NO. 20616—President, Les Hutchings; Secy., E. M. Jones, 21-A Homestead, Salinas. Meets in Forrester's Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 287—Meets first Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, at Labor Temple; L. R. (Red) Carey, secretary, 117 Pajaro street, Salinas, Phone 7590.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a. m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres., Art Reina, 13 Kentucky St., Salinas; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 80 Payton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec., Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 543 — C. R. McCloskey, President, Salinas; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville, Phone 959-J. Meets last Sunday of the Month, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 1st Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres., Rufus Robinson, 200 Windham St., Santa Cruz; Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9668.

WE HELP THE CARPENTERS

(Ladies Auxiliary 373)

Salinas, California.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 373 of Carpenters Union 925 celebrated their second anniversary on Wednesday, April 28. The group also honored the birthday of Carolyn Francis and the wedding anniversaries of Mrs. Marie Brayton, Mrs. Goldie Francis, Mrs. Mary McDale and Mrs. Myrtle Martin.

A jolly time was enjoyed by all and dainty refreshments of ice cream and a splendid special cake for the occasion were served.

This has been a serious busy two years for the organization. We feel as if we were at this time a big, happy family enjoying our joys together and sharing and helping during the dark days of some members.

We of the auxiliary 373 utter a fervent prayer in our hearts that before we celebrate our third anniversary the war clouds will have cleared away and sun and happiness will shine again in each of our little broken family groups.

Those attending the party were Mrs. Helen Keiser, Mrs. Helen Logue, Mrs. Grace Logue, Mrs. Blanch Van Emon, Mrs. Myrtle Martin, Mrs. Beulah Wenzinger, Mrs. Marie Brayton, Mrs. Goldie Francis, Mrs. Jean Pilliar, Mrs. Bernice Pilliar, Mrs. Astrid Nelson, Mrs. Lupie Luna, and a guest, Mrs. Lorraine La Borda.

Mrs. Helen Logue and son, Harry, have returned from San Diego and are staying again with Mr. and Mrs. Hal Logue. Harry Logue, the daddy, is stationed at Treasure Island for the present.

Mrs. Ruth Koch has returned from Sacramento. She is working at the air base but hasn't been able as yet to attend any auxiliary meetings because of her working hours. The auxiliary is happy to have Ruth home again and will be glad when she can meet with us. Lou Koch is still stationed at Reno, Nev.

The Pilliar family have company at this time. Mrs. Lorraine La Borda, sister of the Pilliar boys, is enjoying a visit in the county with all the Pilliar's. Judging from a recent telephone conversation, there's lots doing and loads of fun going on in the Pilliar household.

Mrs. Doris Baldwin, former member of our auxiliary, has been quite ill in Salinas Valley Hospital. The auxiliary sends best wishes and hopes Doris will soon be home again with her husband and the little folks.

Your press correspondent wishes to apologize for being so lax for the past few weeks in writing up news reports. She's been a bit under the weather but hopes with the return of spring to perk up and get on the job regularly again.

DOROTHY J. MCANANEY.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: It is with pleasure that we welcome back Mrs. McAnaney's column. She has been ill for several weeks and was unable to prepare the articles now, happily, she is recovering nicely.)

In Union Circles

SALINAS

Salinas, California. Guess the laborers haven't any one out of work—if there were any, we're sure they would cut the weeds on their lot adjoining the labor temple. The few poppies on the lot make for beauty, despite the weeds, however.

Chairman Don McAnaney "broke up" the Norman-Boles combine last council meeting by naming Helen Norman acting vice president.

The American Federationist, AFL publication, will print pictures of labor men in service hereafter. Give pictures to labor council secretary, Bud Kenyon, and he'll send them in.

Council Secretary Kenyon was to go to Sacramento on Wednesday of this week for the war fund meeting there under auspices of Gov. Warren.

The State Federation of Labor wrote the labor council last week that organizations such as the "Fathers of Fighters" are anti-union.

Fresno Labor Council sent a resolution to the local council last week urging abolition of the "little steel formula" for wage stabilization. Action was delayed pending investigation.

Atmos Schofield and Bertha Boles acted as council trustees last week in absence of regulars.

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes told a House committee he wanted no \$1-a-year men in his department. "They come down here to work and then spend three or four days every weekend playing golf," he snorted.

Worth Just That

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes told a House committee he wanted no \$1-a-year men in his department. "They come down here to work and then spend three or four days every weekend playing golf," he snorted.

'Stick to Job, Advice to All Union Bakers

According to direct information from our Research Department in Washington, Acting Chief Arthur J. Holmaas, of the FDA's Food Industries Labor Branch advised Mr. Ralph D. Ward, President American Bakers Association, that on reports received from various sections of the country indicate widespread misunderstanding of the relationship to the baking industry of the War Manpower Commission's recent statement about non-deferrable activities and occupations.

The War Manpower Commission has specifically designated "food processing" as an essential activity. Bulletins issued by the War Manpower Commission to local U. S. Employment Service offices and Selective Service Occupational Bulletin 20, issued September 16, 1942, amended February 26, 1943, specifically list "bread and other bakery products" as a food processing industry essential to the support of the war effort.

"FOOD A WEAPON"

In the words of President Roosevelt, "Food is no less a weapon than tanks, guns, and planes." It does not help to win the war for men, who have long been trained and skilled in the production of bread and other bakery products, to leave their present jobs. Men doing the actual front line fighting cannot long fight without a sufficient supply of food. Neither can the necessary planes and tanks be produced without adequate food supplies for the civilian workers engaged in these activities. Food production is basic to all other war production.

ASSEMBLY REACTIONARY

Already passed by the Assembly are: A. B. 1226, setting up a complicated system of claims and appeals so as to make it tough to get benefits, and threatening applicants with punishment for perjury if they fail to give correct information, although the information required consists of legal conclusions which only an attorney would be qualified to make; A. B. 1334, by Kraft, Debs, Stream and Potter, which is the same as S. B. 1026 already discussed; A. B. 1802, repealing summary procedure by which delinquent contributions may be recovered from employers without resorting to long drawn-out court fights; and A. B. 1232, by Johnson et al., reducing the interest on delinquent payments of contribution by employers. This last bill was amended, however, at the suggestion of the Federation's representatives, so as to impose on such things as ornamental glass, costume jewelry, or greeting cards and that it does not carry any implication for such vital industries as food processing.

Sincerely,
ARTHUR J. HOLMAAS,
Acting Chief, Food Industries
Labor Branch.

LITTLE LUTHER

"I imagine," Mr. Dilworth said, "that you are rather ashamed of yourself."

"Why?" Little Luther was bold enough to ask.

"After all the harsh things you said about Martin Dies and his committee, you should be."

"Father, you sound as though Dies had died of eating too much red herring."

"He's not dead. He's very much alive. In fact, he has come forth to warn the American people that in 1938 and before Hitler had a fifth column in America."

"If Martin Dies doesn't watch himself, he'll find out that Benedict Arnold sold out in 1781."

"Don't get facetious, Luther."

The Nazi fifth column was a real menace to this country. Martin Dies is to be congratulated on exposing this.

"Why didn't he expose it in 1938 instead of 1943?"

"Mr. Dies is a responsible member of the greatest deliberative body in the world—the U. S. Congress. His committee could not go off half-cocked. There had to be much consideration given to this before a public pronouncement could be made."

"Was he afraid Hitler would get mad at us?"

"After all, Martin Dies couldn't rush into print accusing George Sylvester Viereck, whose writings had been published in the Hearst newspapers and many magazines, of being a Nazi agent even if he was."

"But he could accuse thousands of American labor unionists of being agents of Moscow trying to overthrow democracy between puffs on his cigar."

"Luther, I don't believe you will ever learn the subtleties of diplomacy."

"And Martin Dies, dear Father, will never learn the fundamentals of democracy."

Camouflage

Another good hat idea is that of the modern young lady who explained that her peculiar looking new hat was designed for a very utilitarian purpose. In case of an air raid, she just walks out in the middle of the street and looks exactly like a manhole cover from the air.

Books

Temo Organizer Visits Salinas

Pete Andrade, organizer for the Western Warehousemen and Produce Council, a Teamsters' affiliate, was in Salinas last week to look over the situation at the new dehydration plant.

Steps will be taken shortly to organize the expected 1000 workers of the new plant into an AFL union.

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Ontario Wagner Act Now Law; Company Union Set-up Banned

Toronto, Canada

Following months of united campaigning by AFL and CIO unions, the Ontario government's labor bill has passed its third reading in the legislature and become law.

The bill, which has been bitterly fought by Ontario business interests, guarantees that no employer "shall fail or refuse to bargain collectively with the duly appointed or elected representatives of a collective bargaining agency," nor "discriminate against an employee in any manner by reason of his membership in or activity in connection with a collective bargaining agency."

The act outlaws company unions by refusing to recognize as bargaining agencies "any such union or association the administration, management or policy of which is dominated, coerced or improperly influenced by the employer in any manner, whether by way of financial aid or otherwise."

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Legislature Emasculates Job Insurance

By LARRY COATS
Sacramento, California

At the rate things are going in the California Legislature, our boys are going to come back from this war to find:

1. The state unemployment insurance act virtually repealed.

2. The state sales tax cut by only one-half of one percent but income and corporation taxes slashed from 7 to 25 percent.

3. A virtual Gestapo established under the guise of legislative "un-American activity committees" which will look on any progressive labor movement or idea as "subversive."

About 15 bills emasculating the unemployment act are in the progress of going through the legislature. They nibble away at worker benefits a little here and a little there so that none of them, individually, appears very dangerous. SEES DANGER AHEAD

But if all, or even half of them get through, the workable act which has been developed in the last four years will be almost nullified. One of the most drastic measures passed out of an assembly committee this week would, by redefining agricultural labor, remove about 100,000 cannery workers and packers from benefits of the act.

The assembly has passed four bills materially reducing the state income and corporation taxes, about seven percent for the income taxes (from the present 15 percent) and as much as 25 percent for corporation taxes. The sales tax is sliced from three percent to two and one-half percent—in other words, if a working family man paid \$1,000 in sales taxes for the year he would save \$5.

BEST TO OLSON IDEA?

The senate, which would usually be 100 percent for such tax reductions, strangely enough may not only hold them up but defeat them this session. The senators have somehow swung over to the Olson idea of no tax reductions unless there is a guarantee of sufficient monies to keep the state out of the red.

TENNEY'S "CRIMSON HUNT"

Senator Jack Tenney's red-baiting committee on un-American activities, flushed with success on its recent report, is asking for \$50,000 to continue snooping for the next two years. As the FBI has effectively taken care of Japanese and German aliens in California, there obviously is no one left for Tenney's men to go after except liberal U. S. citizens who will undoubtedly be placed on the "red" list.

UNIONISTS, YOU CAN FEEL PROUD OF THOSE SWELL 'FLYING FORTS'!

A B-17 Flying Fortress, manufactured by American trade union members, during a mission north of Guadalcanal demonstrated once again that this ship can take the worst the Jap planes can hand out and still get back to its home base, even though two of its motors were disabled.

The "Fort" sighted eight Jap planes in two formations over Beagle Channel. The Japs closed in, with the first enemy ship assuming a position 1,000 feet directly above the American plane. The Jap, or "Hap," as this type of plane is called by Americans, dropped its bombs in an attempt to hit the B-17. All of the first Jap's bombs exploded parallel with the Fortress, but ahead and behind the plane. Then one after another, the "Haps" assumed position and unloosed their bomb loads. Some 20 to 30 bombs were dropped, but all missed the Fortress. During the bombing, the other "Haps" attacked the big American plane with their guns.

Over Munda Point, at least 7 more "Haps" joined the attack. Over New Georgia, the B-17 dived into clouds, but when it came out the enemy planes were right there waiting for it, with all guns blazing. The No. 1 engine caught fire and the No. 3 engine was throwing oil. Losing altitude, the B-17 crew prepared for a water landing.

The "Haps" attacked once more, but over Vangunu Island the B-17 was turned sharply and got under a cloud bank where it stayed for four minutes. Meantime, the engines were brought under control and the ship regained some altitude. When it emerged into the clear, the Jap planes were nowhere in sight. The B-17 flew a straight course to Henderson Field, Guadalcanal, where the damaged ship was landed.

I never could believe that Providence had sent a few men into the world, ready booted and spurred to ride, and millions ready saddled and bridled to be ridden.—RICHARD RUMBOULD.

HERO'S RETURN



—Official WPB Labor Press Service photo.

In one of Utica's worst snowstorms of history, more than 2,500 textile workers battled over icy roads to greet Corp. John Bartek, a member of their union and one of the crew adrift with Captain Rickenbacker in the Pacific. Pictured above with Bartek in Utica's City Hall, are, left to right: James Dundon, Utica Joint Board manager, TWUA (CIO); Townsend Hand, WPB Labor Production Division representative who helped to arrange Bartek's tour; and Mayor Vincent R. Corruo.

'FREEZE' ORDER, WITHOUT CONTROLLED LIVING COSTS, DIRE THREAT TO UNIONISM

San Francisco, California. (CFLNL)—An impression seems to be current in reaction to the President's "Hold the Line" Order which can prove disastrous to the labor movement, unless second thought is applied. It is the attitude that definition of "sub-standard living" by the War Labor Board will overcome the serious consequences flowing from the wage freeze order. Supplementing this position is the opinion that by clearly establishing a high sub-standard level, an avenue will be opened for the adjustment of wage demands of which there are now thousands waiting to be deposited in the overflowing waste baskets of the Board.

What this involves is of such serious importance to labor that it would be an inexcusable oversight, to say the least, if the Federation were to remain silent even though a program to meet this latest severe contingency is only in the process of being formulated. That this is not a vain and petulant protest but an effort to help clear the air becomes crystal clear when it is realized that the whole question of sub-standard living deals with minimum wages.

THREAT TO UNIONISM

The labor movement is based on the sound and solid foundation of obtaining for labor its rightful share of the product it produces, based upon its productivity. Wage levels have been elevated for those workers who have seen the great advantages of organization to the point that the American standard of living has become the highest one throughout the world. No one can argue against the favorable wages being received by American workers. This was achieved by the ability of the American wage earners to train themselves in the various crafts, skilled and unskilled alike, and to produce on a scale as favorable as those existing anywhere in the world. Even today American labor has been able to far out-produce the slave labor under Hitler and similar Nazi set-ups. This is the greatest testimony to the tremendous achievements obtained by American labor.

MINIMUM WAGE IMPRACTICAL

Why, therefore, could there be any use in trying to work out a suitable minimum wage definition by the War Labor Board when the

PRICE CONTROL IMPRACTICAL

The California State Federation of Labor will do everything it possible can to see that the legitimate wage demands now before the War Labor Board, and those to come, are handled so that the merit of their claims will be given consideration and not be choked by an unfair formula of prices. If prices could be controlled, then labor would be only too eager to continue its 100 per cent unconditional cooperation even at great sacrifices. Without price control, it is absolutely unfair to expect labor to assume the whole burden of the attempt to control inflation.

POSTAL ODDITIES

The word, "MAIL," originates from a French word, "MALLE," meaning bag, wallet or trunk!

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Office 334-566, May 5, 1936, by National Federation of Post Office Clerks

Have you ever wondered why we use the term "mail"? Data in my files informs me that the word comes from a Middle English word, malle, from the French, malle, meaning "a bag, wallet, or trunk."

Buy U. S. Bonds and Stamps

Soviet Plants Offer Awards For Inventors

Kuibyshev, U.S.S.R.

The number of workers receiving Stalin Prizes this year shows the great expansion of the Stakhanovite movement during the last year, Ivan Gudov, one of the founders of Stakhanovism and now a deputy to the Supreme Soviet and assistant director of the heavy machine-building industry, said recently. "In the course of the war, millions of new workers have become Stakhanovites," Gudov said. "Out of scores of thousands of inventions developed by workers in Soviet mines and factories, the production committees in the factories nominated 750 for Stalin Prizes."

MINER WINS AWARDS

The highest awards this year, running from \$50,000 to 200,000 rubles (\$10,000 to \$40,000), went to Ivan Zazartalo, a young Ukrainian iron miner now working in the Urals, for a high-speed drilling method; Stepan Smirnov, a lathe hand in the Krasni Proletari ammunition factory, who worked on a rush war order from one Saturday morning till Wednesday night with only four hours sleep; Ivan Dmitrenko, a foreman in the Magnitogorsk steel mill, for a new mechanism for charging open-hearth furnaces; Sergei Davydov, a die maker in the Stalin Auto Works, for an improved process for manufacturing cutting tools; Ibrahim Valeev and Alexander Chalkov, Urals steel workers, for new smelting methods; and Fedor Mironov, a Kuzbas coal miner, for new drill for cutting heavy coal seams.

ANOTHER PLANT HERO

In the summer of 1935 Ivan Gudov was one of ten workers in different industries who launched the Stakhanovite movement, named after Alexei Stakhanov, a Donbass coal miner. A year earlier, Gudov had entered a class for milling machine operators at the Ordjonikidze plant and had failed an examination in mathematics because he had never got beyond grammar school. He went to night school, found out how his machine was put together, and worked out a series of improvements making it possible to mill east-iron valves in a fourth of the usual time. On the strength of this achievement, which inaugurated Stakhanovism in the machine tool industry, Gudov was elected to the Supreme Soviet. He attended the Industrial Academy in Moscow and has done experimental work for the Scientific and Technical Society. When production hitches develop in any plant in the heavy machine-building industry, Gudov changes into his working clothes and goes to work. He recently spent several weeks breaking a bottleneck in one of the machine shops in the Gorky Auto Works.

PRICE CONTROL IMPRACTICAL

The California State Federation of Labor will do everything it possible can to see that the legitimate wage demands now before the War Labor Board, and those to come, are handled so that the merit of their claims will be given consideration and not be choked by an unfair formula of prices. If prices could be controlled, then labor would be only too eager to continue its 100 per cent unconditional cooperation even at great sacrifices. Without price control, it is absolutely unfair to expect labor to assume the whole burden of the attempt to control inflation.

ALASKA ACTIVITIES

7. Took over practically all of the advance base construction work throughout the territory of Alaska, including Dutch Harbor, Kodiak, Sitka and other points.

8. Replaced all contractor's civilian employees at outlying bases of the 14th Naval District, and carried to completion a large portion of the work contemplated for each of these bases. They are now maintaining and operating these bases insofar as the public works functions are concerned.

RECORD OF 'SEAB